



Title: A method of detachment and a detachable bonding device

Abstract: The subject invention provides a method for detaching a laminated bonding device, wherein residual glue hardly results, wherein an adherend to the device is reusable, and wherein even an adherend with a large area can be detached easily.

To detach a laminated bonding device that has a layer of electrically conductive composition between the first and second electrodes between layers, a voltage is applied between said electrodes to anodize the positive electrode to separate said electrode from the layer of electrically conductive composition at their interface.

Detailed Description

The first and second electrodes composed of substances that conduct electricity well when applied a voltage. Such substances include typically metals, preferably metals with larger ionization tendency.

Macromolecular electrolytes having adhesivity or viscosity is preferably used as a layer of electrically conductive composition. Such macromolecular electrolytes include monomers containing a group such as acrylate, methacrylate, itaconate and sulfonate; salts of polymers such as polyamino acids; salts of copolymers; and other electrically conductive particles.

The detaching strength obtained for this device was 0.1 kg/cm at 180°C and no residual glue was not observed.

Fig. 1

1. adherend
- 2 and 3. the first and second electrodes
4. layer of electrically conductive compositions
5. detachable sheet
- 6 and 7 layers of bonding agent (glue)

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(71) 出願人 000002174

積水化学工業株式会社

大阪府大阪市北区西天満2丁目4番4号

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(72) 発明者 島井 宗宏

京都市南区上鳥羽上醍子町2-2 積水化学工業株式会社内

(72) 発明者 中寿賀 章

京都市南区上鳥羽上醍子町2-2 積水化学工業株式会社内

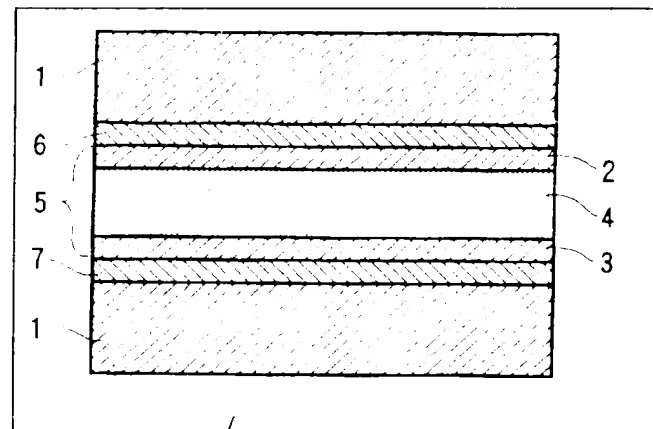
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(54) 【発明の名称】 剥離方法及び剥離性接合体

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 剥離時に糊残りが生じ難く、被着体の再利用が可能であり、大面積の被着体であっても容易に剥離することができる、積層接合体の剥離方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 第1、第2の電極2、3間に導電性組成物層4が挟まれている構造を少なくともも有する積層接合体を層間剥離するに際し、第1、第2の電極2、3間に電圧を印加し、陽極側の電極を陽極酸化し、該電極と導電性組成物層4との間の界面で剥離する。



Title and Abstract

Fig. 1

【請求項2】 前記。

【請求項3】 第1、第2の電極間に導電性組成物層が挟まれている構造を少なくとも有する積層接合体を層間剥離する方法であって、

第1、第2の電極間に電圧を加え、陽極側の電極を陽極酸化し、該電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で剥離することによって層間剥離する方法。

【請求項4】 請求項3に記載の剥離方法において、

第1、第2の電極と、

第1、第2の電極間に挟まれた導電性組成物層とを備えることを特徴とする剥離性シート。

【請求項5】 第1、第2の電極が複数の金属膜を積層した構造を有する請求項3に記載の剥離性シート。

【請求項6】 前記複数の金属膜のうち、導電性組成物層との界面側に積層されている金属膜が、他の金属膜よりも標準電極電位が低い金属により構成されている請求項3に記載の剥離性シート。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、積層接合体を任意の時に容易に層間剥離することを可能とする剥離方法、並びに該剥離方法に用いられる剥離性シートに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 接着後に接着テープを容易に剥離する方法が、特開平3-64381号公報に開示されている。すなわち、合成樹脂フィルムよりなる基材表面に接着剤層を設けてなる接着テープでは、貼付作業は容易であるものの、不要となった後の剥離作業が困難である。そこで、上記先行技術に記載の剥離方法では、熱収縮性基材の表面に発泡剤含有接着剤層が設けられた接着テープが用いられている。

【0003】 すなわち、上記接着テープを被着体に貼付した後、剥離に際し接着テープを加熱する。加熱により、熱収縮性基材が熱収縮し、かつ発泡剤含有接着剤層が発泡し、それによって被着体から接着テープが容易に剥離することができることになっている。

【0004】

【発明を解決しようとする課題】 上記先行技術によれば、剥離したい時に加熱するだけで、被着体から接着テープを容易に剥離し得る。

【0005】 しかしながら、上記接着テープでは、被着体に接着剤層の一部が残存する、いわゆる樹状液が生じがちな点があった。従って、被着体を再利用するには、付着している接着剤を除去しなければならず、煩雑な作業が強いられていた。また、剥離に際し加熱する必要があるが、壁材のような大きな面積の被着体に大きな面積で接着テープが貼付されている場合、このような大面積の接着テープを均一にかつ簡易に加熱することは困難であった。

【0006】 本発明の目的は、上記ような従来技術の欠点を解消し、剥離時に樹状液が生じ難く、被着体を容易に再利用でき、かつ大きな面積で貼付されている場合でも被着体から剥離することが容易な剥離方法、並びに該剥離方法に用いられる剥離性シートを提供することにある。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明者等は、上記課題を達成すべく鋭意検討した結果、陽極酸化を抑制し、陽極酸化された電極と該電極に接触している導電性組成物層との界面で剥離すれば、樹状液等を生じさせることなく容易に層間剥離し得ることを見出し、本発明をなすに至った。

【0008】 すなわち、本願の第1の発明は、第1、第2の電極間に導電性組成物層が挟まれている構造を少なくとも有する積層接合体を層間剥離する方法であって、第1、第2の電極間に電圧を加え、陽極側の電極を陽極酸化し、該電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で剥離することを特徴とする。

【0009】 第1の発明では、積層接合体が層間剥離されるが、この積層接合体としては、第1、第2の電極間に導電性組成物層が挟まれている構造を少なくとも有するものが用いられる。そして、第1、第2の電極間に電圧を加え、陽極側の電極を陽極酸化することにより、陽極側の電極を構成している金属が酸化される。そのため、該電極に接触している導電性組成物層に酸化された金属イオンが拡散し、陽極を構成している金属が脆弱になり、あるいは消失する。従って、陽極側の電極と導電性組成物層との接着強度が低下する。従って、上記積層接合体において、陽極側の電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で、樹状液を生じさせることなく容易に剥離することができる。

【0010】 本願の第2の発明は、第1の発明に係る剥離方法に用いられる剥離性シートであって、第1、第2の電極と、第1、第2の電極間に挟まれた導電性組成物層とを備えることを特徴とする。

【0011】 また、好ましくは、第1、第2の電極が複数の金属膜を積層した構造を有する。この場合、より好ましくは、複数の金属膜のうち、導電性組成物層との界面側に積層されている金属膜が、他の金属膜よりも標準電極電位が低い金属により構成される。

【0012】 以下、本発明の詳細を説明する。本発明において、上記第1、第2の電極とは、電圧印加時に電気をよく伝導する物質からなり、通常、金属により構成される。上記第1、第2の電極を構成する金属としては、特に限定されるわけではないが、陽極酸化を促進するには、陽極側の電極を構成する金属として、イオン化傾向が大きい、すなわち標準電極電位が低い金属が好適に用いられる。もっとも、イオン化傾向が大き過ぎると、反応活性により自動的に酸化反応が進行し、経時により陽

に、第1、第2の電極と導電性組成物層とが容易に剥離される。

【0027】次に、上記導電性組成物層を形成する工程は、上記導電性組成物を、電着する方法により形成され、同時に、上記電着方法により形成された導電性組成物を、上記剥離する方法により剥離することができる。

【0028】次に、上記導電性組成物層は、接着力や粘着力を有するため、添加剤（例えば、導電性組成物を担い添加剤等を加えて形成し、また、上記導電性組成物層の表面に直接金属膜を形成し、その後に、金属膜からなる第1、第2の電極と導電性組成物層とを密着させる）により、その場合には、導電性組成物層は接着力や粘着力をそれ自体が有するものになくともよい。

【0029】本発明による剥離方法では、第1、第2の電極間に導電性組成物層が挟まれている構造を少なくとも有する積層接合体の第1、第2の電極間に電圧を加え、陽極側の電極を陽極酸化することにより、陽極側の電極が脆弱化もしくは消失することによって、陽極側の電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で容易に剥離することができる。また、剥離時にいわゆる糊残りと呼ばれる現象も生じないので、陽極側の電極背面に配置される被

覆物を容易に再利用することができる。また、第1、第2の電極間に電圧を加えて、陽極酸化することによって、陽極側の電極が脆弱化もしくは消失することによって、陽極側の電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で容易に剥離することができる。

【0030】本発明は、例えば、第1、第2の電極、第1、第2の電極間に配置された導電性組成物層を有する、本発明の陽極酸化方法を利用することにより、接着力や粘着力を有する導電性組成物層を容易に剥離することができる。

【0031】また、第1、第2の電極が、複数の金属膜を積層した構造を有し、陽極側の電極においては、導電性組成物層との界面側に積層されている金属膜が、他の金属膜よりも標準電極電位が低い金属により構成されている場合には、前述したように、陽極酸化が進行した場合であっても、確実に電圧を印加し続けることができる。

【0032】

【実施例】以下、本発明の非限定的な実施例を挙げることに、本発明を詳細に説明する。

【0033】（実施例1）以下の成分を秤量し、高分子電解質を作製するための溶液を得た。

4-ヒドロキシブチルアクリレート	1.30重量部
アクリル酸	7.0重量部
グリセリン	3.0重量部
水	1.9重量部
水酸化カリウム	1.9重量部
アエロジル	3重量部
トリエチレン・ジスルファイド	0.35重量部
ベンジルスルカタリ	0.35重量部

上記のようにして用意した溶液を、バーコートにより、フィルム上に厚さ約300 μ mとなるように塗布し、超高压水銀灯で40mW及び5分間の条件で紫外線を照射し、紫外線重合し、高分子電解質シートからなる導電性組成物層を構成した。

【0034】次に、片面にC₁膜及びZ₁膜が蒸着により順次積層形成されたポリエチレンテレフタレート（PET）フィルムを2枚用意した。次に、上記のようにして得た高分子電解質シートの両面に、上記PETフィルムを積層金属膜が形成されている面を内側となるようにラミネートし、剥離性シートを作製した。

【0035】上記のようにして得た剥離性シートでは、上記積層金属膜により第1、第2の電極が形成されており、第1、第2の電極間に上記高分子電解質シートからなる導電性組成物層が構成されている。また、第1、第2の電極は、C₁膜側が導電性組成物層に接触されている。

【0036】なお、用意した上記剥離性シートの寸法は、10cm \times 10cm \times 厚さ0.5mmであり、第1、第2の電極は、導電性組成物層の上面及び下面の全

面を覆っている。

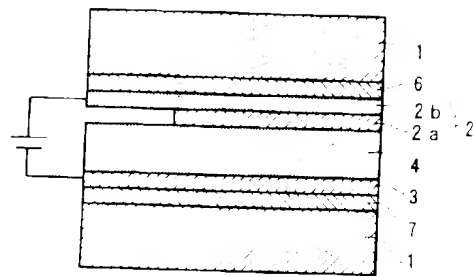
【0037】上記のようにして得た剥離性シートの第1、第2の電極間に5.0Vの直流電圧を第1の電極が陽極側となるようにして1分印加した。しる後、第1の電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で剥離し、18.0 \pm 1.80 μ N/cm²の剥離強度をJIS-Z0237のS₃-18.0で引き剥がし粘着力の測定法に従って測定した。

【0038】また、上記電圧印加前にも、上記剥離性シートについて同様にして18.0 \pm 1.80 μ N/cm²の剥離強度を測定した。その結果、電圧印加前には、18.0 \pm 1.80 μ N/cm²の剥離強度であったのに対し、電圧印加後は、0.1 \pm 0.1 μ N/cm²に低下していた。

【0039】従って、上記第1の電極の陽極酸化により、第1の電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で容易に剥離し得ることがわかる。また、電圧印加後に剥離した際の剥離面を観察したところ、剥離は、第1の電極と導電性組成物層との間の界面で起こっており、剥離面、すなわち第1の電極が積層されていた側のPETフィルム面に糊残りは認められなかった。

【0040】

【図 1】



(54) [Title of the Invention] Peeling Method and Peelable Laminated Composite

(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] To provide a peeling method and peelable laminated composite that allows the peelable laminated composite to be removed easily from a large surface area and allows the surface formerly covered with the peelable laminated composite to be reused without having to remove any residual adhesive.

[Solution] The peelable laminated composite has a structure consisting at the very least of an electrically conductive composition layer 4 interposed between a first and second electrode 2, 3. When the laminated composite is peeled between layers, voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes 2, 3, the electrode on the positive end is anodized, and the laminated composite is peeled at the interface between the electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer 4.

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A method for peeling a laminated composite between layers, wherein the laminated composite has a structure consisting at the very least of an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between a first and second electrode, and wherein voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes, the electrode on the positive end is anodized, and the laminated composite is peeled at the interface between the electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer when the laminated composite is peeled between layers.

[Claim 2] A peelable sheet used in the peeling method of Claim 1, wherein the peelable sheet consists of a first and second electrode, and an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between the first and second electrodes.

[Claim 3] The peelable sheet in Claim 2, wherein the first and second electrode consist of a plurality of laminated metal films.

[Claim 4] The peelable sheet in Claim 3, wherein the metal film among the plurality of laminated films at the interface with the electrically conductive composite layer has a lower standard electrode potential than the other metal films.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field of Application] The present invention relates to a peeling method that allows the laminated composite to be peeled easily between layers when desired, and the present invention also relates to the peelable sheet used in the peeling method.

[0002]

[Prior Art] A method for easily peeling off an adhesive tape after use was disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application [Kokai] No. 3-64381. An adhesive tape consisting of an adhesive layer formed on the surface of a base material such as a

synthetic resin film is easy to apply but is difficult to remove when no longer needed. In this peeling method of the prior art, the adhesive layer formed on the surface of the thermally contracting base material contains a foaming agent.

[0003] When adhesive tape that has been applied is to be removed, it is heated. The heat shrinks the thermally contracting base and the adhesive layer containing the foaming agent begins to foam. As a result, the adhesive tape can be easily removed.

[0004]

[Problem Solved by the Invention] The adhesive tape of the prior art, in other words, can only be removed easily if heated.

[0005] Unfortunately, some of the adhesive layer also remains behind when the adhesive tape is removed. Therefore, the remaining adhesive has to be removed from the surface formerly covered by the adhesive tape before it can be reused. This makes the process more complicated. In addition, heat is required in the peeling process. If the adhesive tape to be removed has been applied to a large surface area such as a wall, it is difficult to heat the adhesive tape uniformly.

[0006] The purpose of the present invention is to provide a peeling method and peelable sheet to be used in the peeling method that allows the peelable sheet to be removed easily from a large surface area and allows the surface formerly covered by the peelable sheet to be reused without having to remove any residual adhesive.

[0007]

[Means of Solving the Problem] As a result of extensive research conducted by the present inventors to achieve this purpose, the present inventors discovered that a peelable sheet could be obtained which peels easily between layers without leaving an adhesive residue using anodization to peel off the peelable sheet at the interface between the anodized electrode and an electrically conductive composition layer in contact with the electrode. The present invention is the product of this discovery.

[0008] The first invention in this application is a method for peeling a laminated composite between layers, wherein the laminated composite has a structure consisting at the very least of an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between a first and second electrode, and wherein voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes, the electrode on the positive end is anodized, and the laminated composite is peeled at the interface between the electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer when the laminated composite is peeled between layers.

[0009] In the first invention, a laminated composite is peeled between layers and the laminated composite consists at the very least of an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between a first and second electrode. By applying voltage between the first and second electrode and anodizing the electrode on the positive end, the metal film constituting the electrode on the positive end is oxidized. As a result, the metal ions oxidized in the electrically conductive composition layer in contact with the electrode are dispersed, and the metal constituting the positive electrode is weakened or destroyed. Because the strength of the adhesive between the electrode on the positive end and the

electrically conductive composition layer is reduced, the laminated composite peels easily at the interface between the electrode on the positive end and the electrically conductive composition layer without leaving an adhesive residue.

[0010] The second invention in this application is a peelable sheet used in the peeling method of the first invention. Here, the peelable sheet consists of a first and second electrode, and an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between the first and second electrodes.

[0011] Preferably, the structure of the first and second electrodes should consist of a plurality of laminated metal films. Even more preferably, the metal film among the plurality of laminated films at the interface with the electrically conductive composite layer should have a lower standard electrode potential than the other metal films.

[0012] The following is a detailed explanation of the present invention. The first and second electrodes are made of a material that becomes electrically conductive when voltage is applied. This material is usually a metal. There are no restrictions on the type of metal used to make the first and second electrodes. In order to promote anodization, however, the metal constituting the positive electrode should be susceptible to ionization. In other words, the metal should have a low standard electrode potential. If the metal is too susceptible to ionization, the reaction will automatically promote oxidation and the bond between the electrode on the positive end and the electrically conductive composition layer will weaken over time. This reduces the reliability of the adhesive.

[0013] In the present invention, ideal examples of metals that can be used to form the electrode on the positive end include Al, Zn, Fe, Ni, Sn, Pb and Cr. The metal used to form the electrode on the positive end should be the same as the metal used to form the electrode on the negative end. This is because potential is generated between the electrodes and the metal with the lower standard electrode potential is oxidized and corroded if an electrode with a different standard electrode voltage comes into contact with the electrically conductive composition layer.

[0014] In order for the electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer to peel reliably along the interface, the area of the back of the electrode coming into contact with the electrically conductive composition layer should be greater than or equal to the area of the electrically conductive composition layer.

[0015] The structure of the laminated composite in the present invention should at the very least consist of an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between the first and second electrode. Between the first and second electrode, the peeling should occur at the interface between the electrode on the positive end and the electrically conductive composition layer. In the laminated composite of the present invention, therefore, the peelable sheet in the first invention should be interposed between base materials, and the base materials should be bonded to each other via the peelable sheet. The first and second electrodes alone can constitute the base materials to be bonded together.

[0016] Examples of laminated composites are shown in FIG 1 through FIG 4. In FIG 1, a peelable sheet 5 consisting of an electrically conductive composition material 4 between

a first and second electrode 2, 3 is interposed between laminate base materials 1, 1. In FIG 1, the outside surfaces of the first and second electrodes 2, 3 are bonded to the laminate base materials 1, 1 via adhesive layers 6, 7.

[0017] In FIG 2, support materials 8, 9 for supporting the first and second electrodes 2, 3 are laminated on the structure shown in FIG 1. In other words, the electrodes 2, 3 are formed on one side of the support materials 8, 9, and the electrodes 2, 3 supported by the support materials 8, 9 are then laminated so they face the electrically conductive composition layer 4.

[0018] In FIG 3, the laminate base materials are metal and constitute the first and second electrodes. In other words, the electrically conductive composition layer 11 is interposed between metal laminate base materials 10, 10. In the peeling method of the present invention, the laminate composite can be such that the base material laminated on both sides of the electrically conductive composition material can serve as the first and second electrodes.

[0019] In the peeling method of the present invention, voltage is applied to the first and second electrodes, the electrode on the positive end (e.g., electrode 2) is anodized, and the peelable sheet is peeled off at the interface between the electrode 2 and the electrically conductive composition layer. In the laminate composite shown in FIG 1, a direct current power source is connected between the electrodes 2, 3 as shown in FIG 4 so electrode 2 is on the positive end and electrode 2 can be anodized.

[0020] In the laminate composites of the present invention shown in FIG 1 through FIG 3, the first and second electrodes consist of metal film formed on the surface of the electrically conductive composition layer 4. Metal film can also be formed on one side of the base material. If a laminate base material made of metal is used, the laminate base material itself can serve as the first and second electrodes.

[0021] When the electrodes consist of metal film formed on one side of the base materials 8, 9 as shown in FIG 2, the structure has greater flexibility. This is even more true if the base material is made from a flexible synthetic resin film and the metal film is a metal thin film. A metal thin film can be formed on the base material using a thin film forming method such as direct deposition or sputtering. Metal foil can also be used to form the metal film.

[0022] In the peelable sheet of the present invention, the first and second electrodes can consist of a laminate of a plurality of metal films. When a plurality of metal films is laminated, the metal film formed at the interface with the electrically conductive composition should have a lower standard electrode potential than the other metal films so as to be more susceptible to ionization.

[0023] In FIG 5, electrode 2 consists of a single sheet of metal film. When anodized, some of the electrode 2 is destroyed and voltage can no longer be applied to electrode 2. In FIG 6, electrode 2 on the positive end consists of two sheets of metal film 2a, 2b formed successively on one side of the electrically conductive composition layer 4. If the standard electric potential of the metal film 2a closer to the electrically conductive composition layer 4 is lower than the standard electrode potential of the other metal film

2b, this problem can be eliminated. Even though the anodization destroys some of metal film 2a, metal film 2b remains and voltage can be applied continuously to the electrodes 2, 3.

[0024] When voltage is applied between the electrodes 2, 3, the electrically conductive composition layer should conduct electric current adequately enough to anodize one of the electrodes. A high-polymer electrolyte is ideal.

[0025] A high-polymer electrolyte naturally has adhesive force or bonding force. Therefore, the electrically conductive composition layer can be bonded directly to the first and second electrodes. High-polymer electrolytes with adhesive force or bonding force include monomers of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid and sulfonic acid, polymer salts of polyamino acid, and polymer salts of these monomers. These so-called high-polymer electrolytes have a wide range of uses. These high-polymer electrolytes are not limited to these polymer salts and copolymer salts. Conductive powder (metal powder), carbon black and polyaniline can be dispersed throughout.

[0026] When the electrically conductive composition layer is formed, this method of sealing the electrically conductive composition layer does not have to be used. A more common seal forming method can be used or the electrically conductive composition layer can be applied to a base and dried.

[0027] Additives to improve the adhesive force, bonding force and conductivity can be included in the high-polymer electrolyte. The metal film can be formed directly on the surface of the electrically conductive composition layer or the first and second

electrodes consisting of metal film can be applied to the electrically conductive composition layer. Here, the natural adhesiveness of the electrically conductive composition layer can be used.

[0028] In the peeling method of the present invention, the laminated composite at the very least consists of an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between a first and second electrode. Voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes, the electrode on the positive end is anodized, and the electrode on the positive end is weakened or destroyed. As a result, the laminated composite can be peeled off easily at the interface between the electrode on the positive end and the electrically conductive composition layer. Because none of the adhesive remains behind after the peeling has been completed, the base applied to the back surface of the electrode on the positive end can be reused. Because the peeling process at the interface is easy once voltage has been applied between the first and second electrodes and the positive electrode has been anodized, the peeling process is still easy even if the first and second electrodes have a large surface area.

[0029] Because the peelable sheet of the present invention consists of a first and second electrode and an electrically conductive composition layer interposed between the first and second electrodes, the peeling method of the present invention can be used to peel off the sheet easily without any adhesive residue remaining on the base.

[0030] If the structure of the first and second electrodes consists of a plurality of laminated metal films and if the metal film at the interface with the electrically conductive composite layer has a lower standard electrode potential than the other metal films, then

the voltage can be applied continuously even as the anodization explained above is occurring.

[0031]

[Working Example] The following is a more detailed explanation of the present invention with reference to a non-restrictive working example.

[0032] (Working Example 1) The following components were weighed and used to create a high-polymer electrolyte solution.

4-Hydroxybutyl Acrylate	130.00 ppw
Acrylic Acid	70.00 ppw
Glycerin	30.00 ppw
Water	19.00 ppw
Potassium Hydroxide	19.00 ppw
Aerogel	3.00 ppw
Triethylene bis-Methacrylate	0.35 ppw
Benzylmethyl Ketal	0.35 ppw

The solution was applied to a thickness of 300 μm on a film using bar coating. A super high-voltage mercury lamp was then used to irradiate the solution with ultraviolet radiation for five minutes at 40 mW and initiate ultraviolet polymerization. The result was an electrically conductive composition layer consisting of a high-polymer electrolyte sheet.

[0033] Next, two films were prepared consisting of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) successively laminated on one side with a Cr film and a Zn film. Finally, a peelable sheet was prepared by interposing the high-polymer electrolyte sheet between the PET film with the metal film laminate on the PET film facing the inside.

[0034] In this peelable sheet, the first and second electrode consisted of laminated metal film and the electrically conductive composite layer interposed between the first and second electrodes consisted of a high-polymer electrolyte sheet. In the first and second electrode, the Cr film comes into contact with the electrically conductive composition layer.

[0035] The dimensions of the peelable sheet prepared in this manner were 10 cm x 10 cm with a thickness of 0.5 mm. The first and second electrode covered the entire electrically conductive composition layer.

[0036] A direct current voltage of 50 V was applied for one minute between the first and second electrodes of the peelable sheet. Here, the first electrode was the positive electrode. After the application of voltage, the peelable sheet was peeled off at the interface between the first electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer. The 180° peeling test was performed in accordance with Section 8.3 of JIS Z0237, and the adhesive force when peeled at 180° was measured.

[0037] The 180° peeling test was also performed before the application of the voltage. Before the voltage was applied, the result of the 180° peeling test was 2 kg/cm. After the voltage was applied, the result of the peeling test was 0.1 kg/cm.

[0038] When the first electrode was anodized, the peelable sheet was easily peeled off at the interface between the first electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer. After the application of voltage and the peeling off of the peelable sheet, the peeled surface was observed. The peeling occurred between the first electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer. No adhesive remained on the surface of the PET film on the side where the first electrode had been laminated.

[0039]

[Effect of the Invention] In the peeling method of the present invention, as explained above, a laminated composite can be peeled when desired by applying voltage between the first and second electrode, anodizing the electrode on the positive end, and peeling off the laminated composite at the interface between the electrode and the electrically conductive composition layer. It is peeled off easily when electric voltage is applied. Because heat is not required, a laminated composite with a large surface area can be peeled off easily.

[0040] Because there is no adhesive residue on the peeled surface, the peeled-off base can be reused.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawings]

[FIG 1] A cross-sectional view of a laminated composite used in the peeling method of the present invention.

[FIG 2] A cross-sectional view of another laminated composite used in the peeling method of the present invention.

[FIG 3] A cross-sectional view of yet another laminated composite used in the peeling method of the present invention.

[FIG 4] A cross-sectional view used to explain how the voltage is applied between the first and second electrodes in the laminated composite shown in FIG 1.

[FIG 5] A cross-sectional view used to explain the anodization when the first and second electrodes consist of a single metal film.

[FIG 6] A cross-sectional view used to explain the anodization when the first and second electrodes consist of a metal film laminate.

[Key to the Drawings]

- 1 ... laminate base material
- 2, 3 ... first and second electrodes
- 2a, 2b ... metal film
- 4 ... electrically conductive composition layer

- 5 ... peelable sheet
- 6, 7 ... adhesive layer
- 8, 9 ... support material
- 10, 10 ... composite of the first and second electrodes
- 11 ... electrically conductive composition layer

[FIG 1]

[FIG 2]

[FIG 3]

[FIG 4]

[FIG 5]

[FIG 6]